

## HIV/AIDS Profile: Philippines

### Demographic Indicators

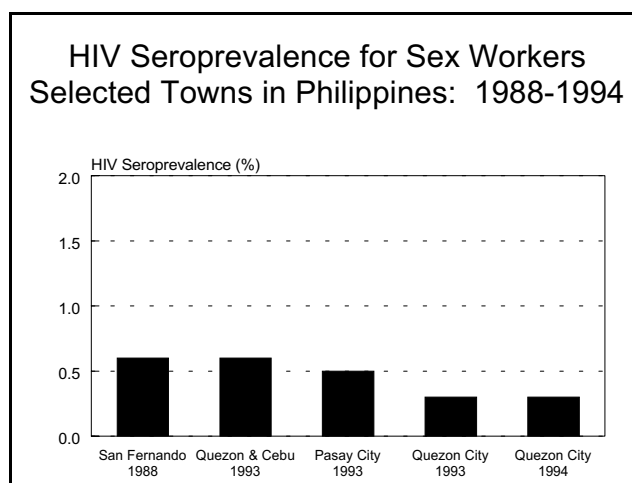
Population (1,000s)	81,160	Growth Rate (%)	2.1
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)		Life Expectancy	
Both Sexes	30	Both Sexes	67
Male	34	Male	65
Female	25	Female	70
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	28	Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	6
Percent Urban	47	Total Fertility Rate	3.5
<b>Note:</b> Above indicators are for 2000.			
*****			
Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999	0.1 %		
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 9/30/98	0.00		
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 9/30/98	343		
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Reference Bureau, UNAIDS, World Health Organization.			

### Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Low

There is very little recent data available regarding the HIV epidemic in the Philippines. Infection levels among high risk groups ranged from 0 to 2 percent during 1985-92. In 1994, none of the blood donors tested were HIV positive.

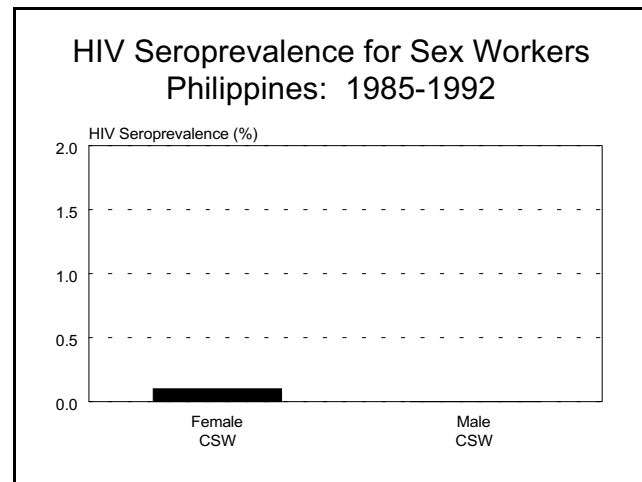
- HIV seroprevalence was below 1 percent among sex workers tested in selected towns of the Philippines during 1988-94. No evidence of infection was found among freelance sex workers tested in Cebu in the 1993 and 1994 sentinel surveillance rounds. In Davao, no evidence of infection was found in the 1994 round.



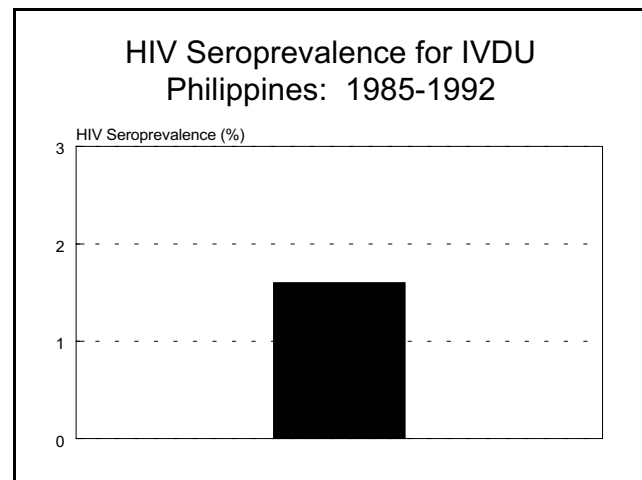
Source: International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, June 2000.

## Philippines

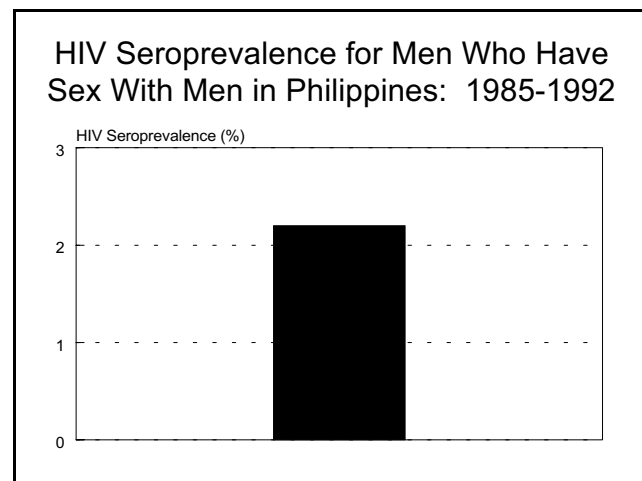
- In the Philippines, no evidence of infection was found during 1985-92 among male sex workers. Among female sex workers, well under 1 percent were HIV positive during the same time period.



- Results from a number of research projects and surveys carried out during 1985-92 indicated that almost 2 percent of IV drug users tested were HIV positive. No evidence of infection among IV drug users was found during the 1993 and 1994 sentinel surveillance rounds.



- Two percent of men who have sex with men tested positive for HIV infection, according to a number of research projects and surveys carried out during 1985-92. None of the men who have sex with men who were tested during the 1993 and 1994 sentinel surveillance rounds were HIV positive.



Among blood donors tested at licensed blood banks in the Philippines during 1994, no evidence of infection was found. Eighty percent of these donors were paid, the rest were volunteers.

## Sources for Philippines

- D0210 Dayrit, M. M., T. J. Badoy, 1994, Results of the Second Round of Surveillance Activities, NCR-Quezon, City, Metro Cebu, and Metro Davao, April - June, 1994, National HIV Sentinel Surveillance System, Department of Health.
- D0211 Dayrit, M. M., M. E. White, T. J. Badoy, 1993, Results of the First HIV Surveillance Round National Capital Region and Metro Cebu, June - September 1993, National HIV Sentinel Surveillance System, Department of Health.
- T0125 Tan, M. L., M. M. Dayrit, 1994, HIV/AIDS in the Philippines, AIDS, vol. 8, suppl. 2, pp. S125-S130.
- Y0013 Yeoh, E., 1990, The Growing Problem of AIDS in Asia, VI International Conference on AIDS, San Francisco, 6/24, Closing Ceremony, vol. 3, p. 93.